the Garfield-Arthur Administration. I know this t positively, because these gentlemen consulted with me. They felt that a general supervision on the part of an independent cleric, having no diocesan administration, would be a benefit to a pure church spirit, and prevent local ecclesiastical superiors from being too partisan and tyrannica virtue of their local power and prominence. The effort did not succeed under the Garfield-Arthur Administration. The attempt was renewed Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. It failed because the bishops were opposed to it, and the opposition was made strong for the simple reason that many of them feared the curtailment of their tyrannical use of power.

A CHURCH WITH A NATIONAL DIGNITY. I remember very well a remark made by a very distinguished ecclesiastical person at that time. "They want to make places," he said, "in this country for their Italian deputies. We do not want them here." I was simple and inexperienced enough at that time to believe that this person was telling me the truth. I now know that it was not the truth, and this was said to mislead and deceive me. It is the most natural thing in the world that me. It is the most natural thing in the world that we should have an Apostolic Delegation permanently established in this vast Republic. We are developing out of a missionary state into a Church with a national dignity. The late National Council of Baltimore decreed that a certain number of permanent rectors should be established in the various dioceses of the United States. This was the wish of the Holy Father, and the object of this decree was to make of these permanent rectors a sort of quasi chapter who would have some voice in the election of the bishops of the various dioceses. Eventually these permanent rectors would become the canons of the cathedrals.

Now, the Holy Father seeks to bring the Catholic Church in the United States into a position equal in dignity to that which it occupies in the most prominent countries of Europe.

There is a nuncio at Paris, at Brussels, at Madrid, at Lisbon and I think other places. These nuncios in no way conflict with the authority or jurisdiction of the Cardinal, the Archishop of Paris and the archishops of the other sees. The Governments of these various countries accept the nuncios as the representatives not of the temporal power, for the Holy Father has none now, but in recognition of his spiritual sovereignty.

HE COMES AS A SPIRITUAL NUNCIO.

HE COMES AS A SPIRITUAL NUNCIO.

Archhishop Satolli, as Apostolic Delegate, is a nuncio to the bishops of the Catholic Church and the Catholic people of the United States. He is not an accredited envoy of the Holy Father to our Government, for our Government cannot recognize any religion under the Constitu-tion, or any representative of a spiritual potentate. Mr. Harrison's Administration and Mr. Cleveland's Administration, however, have extended to Mon-

Mr. Harrison's Administration and Mr. Cleveand's Administration, however, have extended to Monsignor Satolli the courtesy due one who is the religious representative of more than \$,000,000 Americans. Indeed, this heretical Government, to speak pleasantly, has been very much more courteous to the Apostolic Delegate than many of the Church governors. It seems to me that it is high time that some public meeting or public form of protest be set on foot against these recurrences of disrespectful attacks against the Holy See's representative in the United States.

In conclusion, let me say that the Holy Father has established the Apostolic Delegation to this country and the simplest mind, Protestant and Catholic, will readily recognize and admit that no opposition from any bishop or number of bishops will make the Holy Father recede from his decision. I will not speak of the object of Monsignor Satolli's visit to New-York, but I am very certain that he is not coming here for any humiliation, and the public need not be misled. Later on, if any attempt is made to besmirch the Apostolic Delegation. I have in my possession the strongest sort of evidence, received from Rome more than two weeks ago, that will put the delegation beyond the reach of insinuation from any source.

CROPS DYING FROM DEOUTH.

THE LONG ARSENCE OF RAIN INFLICTING GREAT LOSS UPON THE FARMERS OF THE STATE.

Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 11 (Special).-Drouth along the Hudson is hourly becoming more serious, and unless copions rains come soon all crops will be destroyed. Corn and potatoes are already past hope, meadows and pastures are dead, fruit of all kinds is dropping from the trees, and milk and butter are becoming scarce. The buckwheat crop will be failure without rait. In this city there is a scarcity in the water supply, the Sawkill reservoir having never before been so low. The Connell to-night discussed a proposition to build a new system of

Fort Plain, N. Y., Aug. 11 .- The continued drouth is damaging crops of all kinds in the Mohawk Valley. Farmers are compelled to drive their stock a long distance for water. The river and the feeders that furnish water for the Eric Canal are extremely low, and there will soon be great difficulty in navigation. The absence of rain is telling on the yield of hops throughout Schoharie County.

WHY THEY BELIEVE MEREDITH INSANE.

WITNESSES FOR THE ASYLUM TESTIFY AT THE HEARING IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Poughkeepsle, Aug. 11 (Special).-Assistant District Attorney Battle opened the Asylum's side of the Meredith case before Judge Barnard to-day. He called Meredith to the stand, handed him a printed list of drugs, among which appeared the names "nitro-glycerine" and "atropia." Meredith said the list had been among his papers. "No." said Mr. Battle, "it was found on your person."

"Perhaps that is so," said Meredith.

Principal: Keeper Contingation, of the prisc denied statemer's made by Meredith about an interview with Warden Brush, when he was present e said Meredith had never been punished.

Asked if he knew anything about the prison deficit,

the Citness replied in the negative.

Dr. Hiram Barber testified that he was satisfied Meredith had a delusion; that he believed there was a conspiracy by the prison authorities to injure Alm. Meredith was generally insubordinate, and would give orders instead of obeying them. He said he knew nothing of any deficit in the prison accounts

Lenwood Pratt, Meredith's first lawyer, testified that he never paid Dr. Allison \$200 to get Meredith released from the isolated ward, nor did Dr. Allison ever hint at wanting money. Mrs. Meredith asked the witness to get him released, and the witness promised her he would do so for \$200, and he agreed to go before the Governor for \$300, all of which Mrs. Meredith agreed to pay. At the start he teld her he would take the case for \$1,000, and he had received \$700. He believed he was acting for a sone man when he went into the case, but believed afterward he was mistaken; that Meredith had a delusion, and that the delusion was that there was a defict in Sing Sing Prison. The witness said he had investigated the deticit matter and found it a matter of form instead of fact. Certain machinery bought by the State had been put down at its full value when first inventoried, and at every subsequent inventory it had been put down at the same price until when Warden Erush was removed the machinery

was worn out and yet the figures remained. He got this information from Warden Brown's son. Dr. Henry E. Alitson, superintendent of the Matten-wan Asylum, testified that when Meredith arrived at wan Asylum, testified that when Meredith arrived at Auburn he told him that his name was not Meredith but Carrollton, and afterward said his right name was Russell. He always associated with the had element in the Auburn Asylum. One day he seized a kuife in the dining-room and threatened to "do" the supervisor of the asylum. He sent letters to friends of an epideptic patient named Skidmore, telling them Skidmore was being poisoned, and Skidmore's them Skidmore was being poisoned, and Skidmore's friends becoming alarmed went to him and Skidmore repudiated the letters and asked to be relieved of Meredith's annoyances. In one of his letters he had written to Mrs. Tuthill, he asked her to send him a saw and a knife in a frosted cuke, and a banana. He would never let witness see his eyes, but always hung his head.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

ORITUARY.

NATHAN HENDRICKS.

Nathan Hendricks died on Thursday at his home, No. 14 East Ninth-st., after a long tilness. The funeral took place last evening at his home, and the service was read by the Rev. Herbert Ford, of the University Place Presbyterian Church. The burish will be at Kingston, N. Y.

Mr. Hendricks was born in Flotbush, Ulster

County, N. Y., seventy-four years ago. He was at one time a clerk in a Kingston court. He came to this city about twenty-five years ago, and was soon the confidential clerk of L. C. Wilson, a large drygoods house. After the firm dissolved, he settled up its affairs. He was next the superintendent of the Port Trumbull Glass Works, at New-London, Conn. Seven years later he returned to New-York, and paid a good deal of attention to the closing up of estates, in which he was Esteemed successful. Mr. Hendricks was twice married. His wife and one daughter survive him. He was an uncle of ex-Collector Hendricks.

THOMAS D. MESSLER.

na, Penn., Aug. 11.—Thomas D. Messier, dee-president of the Pennsylvania Company. which manages the Pennsylvania Railroad lines west of Pittsburg, died this morning at Cresson Springs. His wife and family were at his bedside until his death. Mr. Messler was sixty years old.

JEREMIAH DEVLIN. Jeremiah Devlin, of the firm of Devlin Brothers clothiers, at No. 4 East Fourteenth-st., died at 2 colock yesterday morning from heart disease, at



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his home, No. 288 Palisade-ave., Yonkers. Mr Devlin was about sixty-five years old, and was the last of the brothers, the others having died some years ago. He retired early in the best of health and at 2 o'clock arose to go down stairs. When he reached the top of the stairs he fell to the bottom. He was alone. When assistance arrived he was dead. Dr. Swift was called in and said death was due to heart failure. Mr. Devlin and his family have lived at Yonkers since last October.

Mr. Devlin was born in Ireland and came to America when he was eighteen years old. business was established in 1843. He was a tr Emigrants' Savings Bank and of St. Pat of the Emigrants' Savings Bank and of St. Patrick's Cathedral. About a year ago Mr. Devlin and his family returned to the United States after an absence of five years in Europe. His wife and nine children survive him. Two of his sons, who have just been graduated from Stony Hurst College. Lancashie, England, are expected to arrive from Europe to-morrow.

EXERCISES AT CHAUTAUQUA.

MANY MEETINGS OF CLUBS AND CLASSES.

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES BY WELL-KNOWN MEN AND WOMEN-FORMING THE CLASS

> OF '97-A TOUR TO VENICE. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 11.-A morning of hot sun and a high temperature was changed by timely showers to a cool afternoon and a delightfully fresh evening. Mrs. Miller talked entertainingly to the women at their club this morning on "Girls and Other Girls." Chautauqua believes in organization. It has clubs and classes and meetings in bewildering numbers. This morning a special department for boys was set up. It is rather unique attempt to train boys in all sorts of field sports and exercises. Two hours a day will be devoted to training. Dr. W. G. Anderson will have supervision, the gymnasium being the headquarters. Mrs. Kate Douglass Wiggin, well known in the free kindergarten work of the Western coast and New-York, read from her own stories at 11 o'clock this morning in the amphitheatre. A large audience was entertained. Mrs. Wiggin read from her books, "Timothy's Quest" and "The Adventures of the Ruggles." The selections were chiefly humorous, although the last bit was pa-thetic. This afternoon John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, Ga., lectured in the amphitheatre. His subject was "The Reign of the Demagogue, "Labor Organizations" were discussed by Professor Scott in the fourth lecture of his course. He said among other things: "Labor organizations are here to-day. They are the products of present forces of industry. We must deal with them as

The fifth Sherwood recital was given at 5 o'clock The fifth Sherwood recital was given at a octoor this afternoon in the Arcade building. A concerto in C minor, from Raff, and a prelude and fugue in G minor, were played by Mr. Sherwood in his usual brilliant style. Mr. Listemann assisted in the recital by a rendition of Bach's "Autumn Leaf." The class of '37 was formed this afternoon at the Round Table. Many are handing in their names. A general reception to the class of '37 will be held this year on the Tuesday night preceding Recognition Day.

Dr. J. L. Hurbut embodied the results of a recent tour abroad in an entertaining illustrated.

cent tour abroad in an entertaining illustrate lecture to-night on "The Queen of the Adriatic.

AT THE NORTHFIELD BIBLE CONFERENCE. Northfield, Mass., Aug. 11 (Special).-Doctrinal con Northfield, Mass., Aug. II (special).—Bothmar for troversy is forgotten here, and only the practical side of Christian living is emphasized. This morning after a prayer service Dp. Gordon delivered an ad-dress full of suggestive thought in regard to the spirit of God. He was followed by D. L. Moody, who said that church work is often worse than useless be cause the members are without the spirit. Put a holy man in the pulpit and a lot of crabs in the pews, and not much good will result. This afternoon a meeting for consecration and prayer for was held in Stone Hall, led by Mr. Moody. A ing for men was held at the same time in the gregational Church, led by Dr. Gordon.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST MRS. SHANN.

-COUNTY PHYSICIAN CANTWELL TESTIFIES.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 11.-The fourth day of the trial of Mrs. Mattle C. Shann opened this morning at 9:15. The prisoner entered the courceoom, ac-companied by her daughter, Mrs. Keily, Miss Updike and Mrs. Gray. For one who suffers as much as Mrs. Shann does, she bears up well. She sleeps and eats but little, but to-day she seemed better than on previous days. She followed the evidence closely and seemed to realize that it was strongly against her.

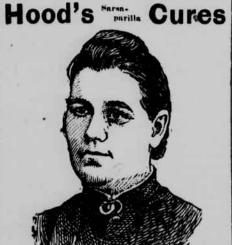
Professor Wormley, who testified yesterday, was recalled for a moment to explain a portion of his evidence. County Physician Frank Cantwell was the next witness. He testified that he saw young Shann's body on the day after it was mutilated, and made the post-mortem examination, which resulted in his ordering a coroner's inquest. body, he said, could have been disemboweled in ten minutes, and it did not need an expert to do it Dr. Cantwell was asked what, in his opinion, was

the cause of young Shann's death. Counsel for the defence fought hard to have the question stricken out, but the Court ruled against the defence, and the witness answered the question by saying that the youth came to his death through inflammation of the intestines and stomach due to the presence of mercury in them. The symptoms of Shann were not characteristic of any particular disease. The patient, he thought, had re celved more mercury than the regulation medi-

Dr. Cantwell was subjected to a long examination by the counsel for the defence, who decided to prove that Shann's constitution had been shat-tered by drink and private disease. The doctor would not admit that his symptoms proved that he had been such a sufferer.

After recess Dr. Cantwell was put on the stand After recess Dr. Cantwell was put on the stand again for further cross-examination. He said that Mrs. Shann did not object to the post-mortem examination, but wanted it made in her house. Whoever mutilated the body of John Shann did it much as a surgeon would have done it, but there was nothing to indicate an expert hand.

The court will be in session two hours to-morrow morning. Captain Holt says he has at least twenty witnesses to call for the defence, and that among them Mrs. Shann will be put on the stand in her own defence.



Mrs. Isalah Emerson. I was Weak and Run Down

After I had the grip, and Hood's Sarsaparilla being recommended highly I took it, and it soon gave me back health and strength. I find Hood's Pills do not gripe, and have no weakening effect. I guidly recommend both preparations." Mrs. ISAIAH EMERSON, East Man-HOOD'S CURES

Head's Pills cure Constitution by restoring the

THE HOUSE GETS TO WORK.

Continued from First page.

order to cut off debate, and his demand was sus tained after a yea and nay vote. Every Democrat voted with Bland to smother debate on his proposition. He then offered his free-coinage bill, and the general debate began, which is to continue eleven days, unless the stream of Congressional eloquence shall run dry before the expiration of that period

THE LONG DEBATE BEGUN. The speech of Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, who opened the debate in favor of repeal was sufficiently vigorous and earnest, his statement of the case was clear and concise, and his arguments were cogent, but it was apparent that they produced little effect on the Democratic side of the In fact, the speech was received with marked coldness, and his most eloquent periods clicited no Democratic applause. His references to the financial plank of the Democratic National platform appeared to excite interest, and his explanation of it to provoke dissent. Before the debate ended for the day that instrument had been pretty thoroughly discussed by Democrats. half of whom proved that it meant one thing, while the other half conclusively proved that it meant something entirely and radically different. The most patriotic allusion to it was by Mr. Ray ner when he declared that he was in favor of repeal because it was right and not because i repeal because it was right and not because it was a platform pledge. If that financial plant means what he declared it to mean, the friends of sound money have no reason to quarrel with it. The speech of Mr. Brown, of Indiana, who followed Mr. Rayner in favor of repeal, was also largely devoted to an exposition of the Democratic platform. He declared that he was in favor of repeal "with or without conditions," but he thought the matter ought to be disposed of as an independent proposition.

matter ought to be day which excited gen-proposition.

The first speech of the day which excited gen-eral attention was that in which Mr. Bland opened the debate in favor of free coinage. Whatever one may think of Mr. Bland's financial views and theories, he must in justice concede that the Mis-sourian is as sincere and honest in holding, as he is earnest and fearless in advocating, them. He spoke nearly two hours to-day, and from first to sourian is as sincereal and advocating, them. He spoke nearly two hours to-day, and from first to last he held the attention of the House. Members stood in the aisles in order that they might hear him better, and he was repeatedly rewarded with applause. Of course he had a good deal to say about the platform of his party, and it is hardly necessary to say that he contrived it to mean free coinage. He warned the Administration Democrats that unless they turned from the error of their ways they must expect that the Democrats of the South and West would withdraw the hand of party fellowship. His appeals to sectional feeling were earnest, not to say violent. In fact, violent is a word which fitly describes the speech as a whole. That it provoked such hearty applause, and was received with so much apparent favor by a large proportion of the House, were facts by no means calculated to reassure the friends of unconditional repeal. the friends of unconditional repeal.

assure the friends of unconditional repeal.

Mr. Bland was fellowed by Lafe Pence, one of
the "silver" Representatives from Colorado, whose
speech attracted a good deal of attention. Mr.
Pence is a rather attractive speaker, and his effort
to-day contained "hits" enough to make it interesting. As an argument in favor of free coinage
it was weak, but as a stump speech it must have
been effective. Mr. Pence evidently felt that he
had a sympathetic audience, although he spared
neither party. He quoted with considerable
rhetorical effect an extract from a speech delivhad a sympathetic audience, although he spared neither party. He quoted with considerable rhetorical effect an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Carlisle in the House in 1878—"when he was free and untettered; a sender and not a bearer of messages"—in favor of the Bland Free Coinage bill, which formed the basis of the Bland-Allison act. In that speech, it may be remembered, Mr. Carlisle denounced the demonetization of silver as the greatest crime of the century.

Mr. Pence was followed by General Wheeler, of Alabama.

DETAILS OF THE DEBATE.

MR. BLAND THE STAR OF THE DAY, WITH MR

Washington, Aug. 11 .- After the rending of washington, Aug. 11.—After the reasing of the plane had begin, and was marming the following the fol to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 371 1-4 grains of pure silver, and to base I payment for such purchase Treasury notes of the ited States, be repealed. Then Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) offered his reso

In the midst of a discussion as to the meaning of the order so far as it referred to the division of time between the two sides. Mr. Bland demanded the provious question on his order. Mr. Reed (Rep., Me. inquired whether, if the previous question were ordered, there would be any time allowed for debate. The speaker replied that in the absence of rules would not be.

Mr. Reed said that a proposition had been pre led which had been agreed upon by a committee of some sort or other, of the constitution of which this House knew nothing officially; and it was now proposed to adopt that proposition without the slight est debate. He recognized the importance of the situation, and had the proposition beer simply to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act he could see the wisdom of the H4 ise coming to a vote

Mr. Bland said that he had no objection to debate after the previous question was ordered. But Mr. Bland and Mr. Cannon entered into a controversy which was so animated and within so unintelligible that both were called to order by the Speaker; and, without any agreement, Mr. Bland again demanded the previous question. Mr. Cannon had some diff culty in securing the year and mays, but was finally necessful, and the previous question was orderedyeas, 217; nava, 100.

Bland then offered his free coinage 16 to 1 Mll as a substitute.

MR. RAYNER OPENS FIRE.

Mr. Royner (Dem., Md.) was the first speaker, and

he was an impassioned one. He was, he said, or favor of the unqualified repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill, without any condition or proviso whatsoever. He was not in favor of parchasing another cance of silver, or the coining of it at the present ratio or any other ratio. He desired to add that he, had no hostility whatever to the use of silver on a proper basis as a circulating medium; but, after earnest consideration, he was convinced beyond all doubt and question that its recognition as a circulat ing medium without international agreement was financial undertaking utterly impossible of accom-plishment, except at the risk of ruin and disaster.

He was aware of the fact that many of his col-leagues asserted that the decline in the price of silver had been caused by its demonetization at the American mint and by what was constantly called a conspiracy to destroy it as a circulating medium amon; the governments of Europe. He denied this proposi-tion, and said that statistics would not sustain it It might be true that the free coinage of silve would tend for a while to keep up the fictitious stand ard of the coin, but the value of the bullion would always be controlled by the market price. It would fluctuate like every other commodity: it would be governed by the laws of supply and demand, and eventually, according to every cardinal and accepted axicm of political economy, the coinage price would become the builion price; the unit of value would be the market value; the money basis would be the basis of the chenper metal; the dearer metal would leave the avenues of trade.

It was claimed that this courtry required a system of bimetallism, but it would never have this until the commercial nations of the earth agreed upon a proper ratio, and just so long as the Sherman act remained upon the statute books, so long was an international ratio a financial impossibility. So long as this country purchased silver and parted with gold, so long would monetary conferences result in failure. When it ceased purchasing silver and pro-claimed to the world that the gold dollar was the standard and the unit of American value, then it could bring our rivals to terms, b-cause there was not a sufficient amount of gold in existence to supply the demands of commerce and the necessities of the world's circulation. IN FAVOR OF KEEPING THE PLEDGE.

A few months ago the Democracy of the Union, it convention assembled, denounced in the most vehe-ment terms the Sherman law, and pledged itself to its repeal. He was in favor of keeping that pledge A member inquired whether Mr. Rayner was in favor of keeping the other pledges made in that

Mr. Rayner replied that he knew that the declarations of that document had been construed in various ways, according to the views of the gentlemen in-

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"The customary drink with prudent people."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

the Democratic party betrayed the people now, it

might be a long time before it had another opportunity

o betray them. Mr. Brown (Dem., Ind.), who followed Mr. Rayer, expressed himself as in favor of the free coinage of silver; but, in view of the havor to business brought about by the Sherman law, and in view of the declarations of the Democratic platform t Chicago, he would vote for the repeal of the sherman law in any event, conditions or no ditions. He would not assume that the President was opposed to the coinage of silver money. He knew no one but the President himself who was ready to express the opinion of the President on this subject. If he ventured an opinion at all as to what the President's views were, it would by that the President was in favor of the coinsp either metal, and that the President would redeen every pledge and promise which he had made by eccepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The Democratic party was pledged to re-peal the Sherman act; the President had done his duty; it now remained for the two houses Congress to do theirs.

MR. BLAND GETS THE FLOOR.

Mr. Bland, the great silver advocate, was then ecognized, by the Speaker. He expressed his regret that a number of gentlemen had changed their opinion on this sliver question. The gentleman who had just aken his seat (Mr. Brown) had been regarded as one of the most ardent and able advocates of bimetallism te had read a part of the Chicago platform and he had retreated from a part-from that port of all others that had contributed to give him a seat in the House. He had turned his face toward the East and his back

The Sherman law was the only law on the statute books that looked to the use of silver as a money of the country. He knew at the time of its passage that the element that was striving to secure its Mr. ( passage was the element opposed to free coinage. He knew at the time that that element would demand its repeal at the first moment it saw its op-portunity. The repeal of the Sherman act had beer a part of the Chicago platforn. Another part had been a declaration for the use of both gold and silver as the money of the country. Speaking for the people he represented, he understood that the free coinage of sliver in accordance with the platform necessarily repealed the sherman law. The two laws could not exist together. They were inconsistent.

Mr. Bland reviewed recent silver and financial egislation, and contended that it was an apprehension but the United States would repeal the Sherman law that Induced the British Government to recommen o the Government of India the suspension of silver Why was there being rushed in now, he olinge. asked, a proposition to repeal the only law which sistained, for the moment at least, the value of

Gold, Mr. Eland said, was coming to this country to-day. It was coming all the time, and it was the people across the water who were sustaining the panic. Gold could not be obtained from the Bank of England or the Bank of France without a premium being paid for It; but the American Treasury paid out gold to every speculator, because the Administration was hostile to silver. Desolation would sweep over the states of the Union, and the effect would react over the whole world. It was the fight on silver which had precipitated the panic. It had been brought about designedly and for a purpose. The panic had begun, and was alarming the country But he declared, with much emphasis, that If th demands of the bimetallist; were not complied with

AN APPEAL FOR BIMETALLISM

He appealed to members to stand by bimetallish and not to obey the commands of the Shylocks France had afforded a medium of exchange for all the world during seventy years at a ratio of 151-2 of silver to 1 of gold. At that ratio Prance had seen able to maintain the parity of the two metals rnment of the United States could do so at the ratio of 16 to 1.

United States, with the vast wealth, industry and energy of its people, were equal to those of England, France and Germany combined, and that the whole civilized world would have to look to this country for its future monetary supply. "And yet," said he with vehemence, "we are asked here to-day to lay the bloody hand of confiscation on millions of our on in order to satisfy the greed of England.

ogress do it! Will you trample the interests for the great mass of the people of the Mississippi Valley, and of the people west of it. I say you shall not do it. (Renewed applause.) And anybody or any party that undertakes to do it will, in God's name, be trampled as it ought to be in the dust of condemnation, now and in the future. (Continued applause on the floor and in the galleries.) I speak as Democrat, but yet as an American above Democracy.

"We do not interd that any party shall survive, if we can help it, that will lay its confiscating hand on America in the interest of England or Europe. That may be strong language, but, speaking to you of the Eastern Democracy, we will bid you farewell when you do it. (Applause.) Now you can take your choice of sustaining America against England, of sustaining American Industries and American laborers against English industries and English laborers, or of our going apart. We have come to the parting way. I do not pretend to speak for anybody but myself and my constituents, but I believe that I can speak for the masses of the great Missisalppi Valley when I say that we will not submit to the domination of any political party (however much we love Democracy) it it lays its sacrificial land upon silver and wounds it in this country. For myself, I will not support such a party here or elsew etc. but will demonred it as un Democrate and un-American. And the Democratis engaged in it I will ask the people of the country to condemn as the agers and tools—no, I will withdraw that epithet—as the representatives of the money power and of the m neyed interests, instead of being the representatives of the American people. You cannot hold the Bemocratic party together on that line." English industries and English laborers, or of our

NOW IS THE TIME TO DECIDE. In closing his argument, which, he said, was en irely without preparation, Mr. Bland declared that

he time had come to decide whether or not the coun try was to go to bimetallism. He thought it the duty of the House, especially of his Democratic associates, to settle the money question and to settle it on correct lines. It would not do to demonstize silver and then to undertake to restore it afterward. There ciates, to settle the money question and to settle it on correct lines. It would not do to demonetize silver and then to undertake to restore it afterward. There was time enough now to arrange it according to the principles of bimetallism, and in a manner conformable to the promises of the Democratic party.

Mr. Pence (Pop., Col.) was the next speaker, and with his opening sentences he attracted and retained the closest attention of the House. He was sorry, he said, to note by the tone and words of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Rayner), who opened the discussion, that he was influenced by the columns of the metropolitan press, and was disposed to treat representatives of Western districts, and particularly of those states where silver is mined, as foreigners and aliens. He did not exactly comprehend the reason why that gentleman should speak of the Treasury Department as acting the port of a pawnbroker for the silver miners of Colorado and Nevada. It might be that the gentleman knew more of the pawnbroking business than he (Mr. Pence) did; or it might be on account of the practice of the Treasury Department to Jew down the men who brought silver there to sell, because it was now beyond question that such was the people of Colorado did mine silver, and that since 1873 they were compelled to sell it, and could not coin it. It was true that they came with their silver as a commodity, not as a coined metal, and it was because the people of that section had come to understand that the platforms of the two great political parties were but glittering catchwords that they had, within the last twelve months, asserted their political independence.

"THE PLATFORM SPAT UPON."

"THE PLATFORM SPAT UPON."

It was not because Mr. Reed, of Maine, was a "Czar" that the Democratic party had come into power. It was because it had declared, unequived ocally, for the remonetization of silver. The scene in the House to-day was enough to attract the at tention of any thoughtful observer. Was it possible that the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Rayner), uttering the sentiments he did, and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland), uttering the sentiments be did, were elected last fall on the same identical plat form! (Laughter on all sides.) When the Demo ways, according to the views of the gentlemen interpreting them. But there was no ambiguity about the platform, and there was no escape from the binding obligations it imposed upon the Democratic party needs of the Constitution, and in a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss. That meant, he said, the remonetization of silver

at its old ratio, and it was so accessed by the silver producers. But even before Mr. Cleveiand's first inauguration, that platform had been deliberately slapped in the face and spat upon. (Applause.)

He quoted from a speech made by Mr. Carlisle in the House in 1878, to the effect that the striking down of from 3-7 to 1-2 of the metallic money of the country was the most gignuite crime of this or any other generation. He contrasted that declaration with the present poption of the Secretary of the Trensury on the silver question. The speech was made, he said, when that gentleman was a leader not a follower; when he was a sender of messages, not a bearer of them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) said that the House was beginning a debate upon a question which must be met calmly, considerately, and with wisdom. He met calmly, considerately, and with wisdom. He had a few weeks ago heard a Wall Street banker say that this struggle was a battle between mency and the people, and that money would win. He knew now how the battle would end, but before God and his country he stood by the people. He contended that what the country needed was a larger volume of currency. There could not be too much money in any country, if it had a good purchasing and earning power.

Before the close of Mr. Wheeler's speech the House power.

Before the close of Mr. Wheeler's speech the House at 5 o'clock, under the order, adjourned until 11

MR. GORMAN HOLDS THE KEY.

HE HAS CONTROL OF THE SITUATION IN THE SENATE.

INCREASED PROSPECT OF A COMPROMISE-THE PRESIDENT IS AWAY AND ADMINISTRA-TION DEMOCRATS ARE WAVERING.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.; Washington, Aug. 11.-Senator Gorman's "Steering Committee spent a good many additional hours to-day trying to patch up some more or less evasive "compromise," to be submitted to the Senate as a definite party policy, in lieu of President Cleveland's direct and outspoken recommen dation of unconditional repeal of the Silver Purchase act. No positive result of any kind was, or could be, expected from to-day's deliberations, for as yet the "Steering Committee" seems to be simply experimenting with a number of proposals of legislation which touch only the surface of the disagreement between the two factions and which, even if adopted, would satisfy neither side. The astute and cautious leader of the ma-jority, Mr. Gorman, has, it is safe to say, so far held the "Steering Committee's" deliberations clear of the vital point at issue, namely, whether the Democratic Senators are, or are not, to repudiate the Administration's programme of uncor

Mr. Gorman knows as well as any one that to

ask the majority of his colleagues to pledge them-selves to a policy of repeal pure and simple, such as the President and the country demand, is to put them in the humiliating attitude of openly denying every profession of belief which they have made on the financial question for the last five years, and to subject them to the scorn of the constituencies to which they are bound by all the obligations of political honor and personal good faith to maintain promises of legislative action, volunteered in all sincerity and without the slightest reservation. To devise therefore, if possible, some form of subterfuge by means of which the Democratic Senators who in the last two Congresses have supported the most radical free colnage and inflation legislation can now assist in carrying through an ultra anti-silver programme without too patent stultification of their records and uter-ances is the difficult task Mr. Gorman has undertaken, and it is not to be wondered at that it should require both time and diplomacy to invent ome measure of compromise which may be adjudged "sugar-coated" enough to be swallowed by both the halting "converts" to the single gold standard and by the Administration's few loyal ound money" friends in the Democratic majority. "sound money" friends in the Democratic majority.

In his effort to secure party "harmony" at any cost of delay and dickering, Mr. Gorman has already laid himself open, and justly, to the charge of sacrificing the public interest to obtain mere partisan and political advantage. With the Maryland Senator, it is plainly of much less importance. and Senator it is plainly of much less importance that Congress should give the country speedy relief or any relief at all than that the legislation enacted, whatever it may be, should bear the stamp of a Democratic party measure. Thus, although some thirty Republican Senators stand ready to join the Democratic friends of unconditional re-peal to push through the Senate at once the legisation asked for by the Executive, Mr. Gorman, the Administration's supposed spokesman in the "de-liberative branch," stubbornly refuses to allow the Senate even to continue its sessions. Senate even to continue its sessions, meanwhile occupying time precious to the public in treating with the opponents of repeal for some sort of "compromise" which may secure harmony in the Demo cratic ranks at the expense of displacing the Administration's sensible and practical programme for omething far weaker and more unsatisfactory either to the Executive or to the country.

Such a purely partisan method of dealing with the question which the present extraordinary ses-sion was expected to settle in a refreshingly patri-otic spirit might be rebuked and possibly repudiated if the so-called Administration Senators had, singly or collectively, any capacity for leadership or will Congress do it? Will you training the most of one of the precious metals simply to gratify the greet of the precious metals simply to gratify the greet of Vilas or Palmer for "unconditional repeal" on the Wall Street, a mere agent of Lombard Street? It line of the Administration platform would, without doubt, with the aid of the Republicans, command a majority vote in the Senate. But the distinctive ly Cleveland Senators have been so studiously suppressed on the Democratic side that not one of them has now the courage or the confidence to lead a movement in opposition to the judgment and wishes of the established managers. That Mr. Gorman would punish such an atempt at party mutiny is only too certain, and Mr. Gorman's word is law, apparently, not only with the anti-Administration, but also with the Administration Sena-

That Mr. Gorman does not intend to relax his grip on the party management in the present crisis is shown clearly enough in the composition crisis is shown clearly enough in the composition of the "Steering Committee," which he heads. The other members of this committee are Senators Cockrell, Blackburn, Ransom, Vilas, Gray, Walthall and White, of Louisiana, Messrs, Vilas, Gray and White represent the out-and-out Cleveland element in the Senate, Messrs, Cockrell, Blackburn, Ransom and Walthall have all been for years consistent free-coinage men, voting only last summer for the passage of the Stewart bill, and again in February of this year against Mr. Hill's motion to consider the repeal of the Sherman act. Messrs, Elackburn and Ransom are now suspected of being more or less dublous converts to repeal, as Mr. Gorman himself is, But all four of these Southern statesmen can be counted on to follow the Maryland Senator, if he desires it, in any effort to disolace the Administration programme with a weak-kneed "compromise," and to foist that compromise on the majority as a party measure.

programme with a compromise on the majority as a party measure.

Heading a "Steering Committee" of his own appointment, the majority of whose members sympathize with him in his purpose to subordinate the public interest to securing party "harmony." Mr. Gorfan has thus in his own hands the key to the situation in the Senate. Mr. Voorhees, the chairman of the Finance Committee, has been excluded from the "steering" board, and can have neither influence nor responsibility in determining the policy to be submitted to the next Democratic caucus for adoption. With the President out of town and no aggressive Administration influence to hold the wavering Democratic Senators up to the policy of unconditional repeal, the prospect of a compromise on sliver in the Senate has thus and with it the prospect of additional delays and a protracted struggle in the Senate.

SENATOR LODGE'S IMPRESSION. Boston, Aug. 11.-Senator Lodge, who is in town

Washington, said: The week in Washington appears to have de

veloped the following facts: The President has taken strong and correct ground in his message in regard to the silver question. This was antici pated, and no doubt largely discounted. In the



and is guaranteed, to every nervous, delicate woman, by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Remember this—if you don't get the help that's promised, there's noth-ing to rus.

don't get the help that's promised, there's nothing to pay.

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BLOOD POISONING

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of ninety-two, is divided in pretty equal portions between repealers and free silver men, but then can be little doubt that the practically solid Republican vote and the Democratic repealers constitute a good majority of the total member and that if a vote could be reached repeal would follow. But the confusion is so great, even the anti-silver Democrats quarrelling among themselves, that no coherent plan of action has yet been developed. My own impression would be, al-though it is rash to make any predictions, that in the course of three weeks and after a debate of that length, they will reach a vote in the Hous and will pass, I trust, unconditional repeal. In the Senate the majority for repeal, if there is one, is extremely narrow. It is impossible to reach a vote there without the assent of the silver men or closure, and at the present time there seems no indication of either."

EX-SPEAKER REED'S CRITICISM.

Washington, Aug. 11.-After the House had voted to adopt without debate the order of Mr. Bland, fixing the procedure for the discussion of the silver bill, ex-Speaker Reed said: "This action of the Democracy shows how little they can be relied on for non-partisan action. On a very important proposition, involving the whole question all debate was suppressed. Mr. Bland was permitted to formulate his own proposition, and no ther was allowed to be even suggested. Bland was given an opportunity to submit half & dozen propositions; other members could not pre-ent even one. If the plain proposition had been on yes or no to the recommendation of their own President, there would have been perfect readiness for a vote at once on our side, but if the whole question was to be open and long debate to be had the House ought to have had a chance to provide for the increase of National bank currency, for just now the need of the country is currency, and the country ought to see a chance to provide for its needs. However, the Democracy has assumed the responsibility, which is something."

A BIG FALLING OFF IN CUSTOMS. Washington, Aug. 11 .- The Treasury statement

saued to-day shows that the receipts from customs at the Port of New-York for the first ten days of August aggregated \$3,024,020, as against \$4,831,130 for the corresponding period last year. It is esti-mated that two-thirds of the customs revenues of the Government are collected at New-York. A like failing off is noticeable at other ports. The customs duties were paid as follows. In gold, 24.6 per cent; in silver, 0.3 per cent; in gold certificates, 8.6 per cent; in silver certificates, 5.1 per cent; in United States notes, 53.7 per cent, and in Treasury notes, 7.7 per cent. This is the next largest percentage of gold received for customs dues for many years, and accounts for the increase in the gold reserve. The gold in the Treasury is stated at \$186,282.914, against there are \$82,419,624 gold certificates outstanding, and \$3,573,765 gold certificates in the Treasury. The \$100,000,000 gold reserve is intact, and \$3,863,200 "free gold" is in the Treasury for use is currency business.

TO LAUNCH THE MINNEAPOLIS. Washington, Aug. 11.-The launch of the new

commerce-destroyer Minneapolis at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, to-morrow, is to be an affair of some ceremony. A special train will take a party from witness the launch. It will include Vice-President Stevenson, Secretary Herbert, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Senator and Mrs. Cockrell, Senator and Mrs. Stockbridge, Chief Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, Congressmen McAleer, of Pennsylvania; Breckenridge, of Kentucky; Livingston, of Georgia; Moyor, of Louisiana, and Coggswell, of Massachusetts, and Senator and Mrs. Washburn, whose daughter will christen the vessel.

SENATOR M'CARTY OUT OF POLITICS.

HE THINKS MAYOR BOODY SHOULD BE THE NEXT MAYOR OF BROOKLYN, AND WILL

NOT RUN HIMSELF. Senator John McCarty, of Brooklyn, yesterday morning announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and that he would not run as a candidate for Mayor. He said: "I am not would not take the nomination for Mayor if t were offered to me by a unanimous vote of the con-vention. I have no ambition to be Mayor of the city of Brooklyn. I appreciate the fact that the office of Mayor is one of the most honorable any citizen can fill, and the title of Mayor is a proud one to bear, but I have held all the public offices I care to hold. I think that the next Mayor of Brooklyn should be Mayor Boody, because he has made as good a Mayor, if not the best, that Brookmade as good a Mayor, it not the best, that brook-lyn has ever had. For the next three years I shall remain out of polities."

This action of Senator McCarty leaves the IId District open to Mr. Coffey. Mr. McCarty inti-mated that he would spend a few years on the Pacific slope.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

HIGHER TEMPERATURE ON THE ATLANTIC

COAST. Washington, Aug. 11.-The barometer is highest over Florida and lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley. The Florida and lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley. The temperature has risen slightly in the Atlantic States and decidedly in the Northwest. It has fairen in the large regions and at central Rocky Mountain stations. An area of thunder, with local rains, has moved costward into the Onio Valley and the lower lake region. Fair weather continues in the Middle and Fastern Atlantic States, and light local thunderstorms in the Guif States, and cooler northwesterly winds with fair weather prevail over the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Local thunderstorms are indicated for the Middle Ab-lantic States and New-England Saturday night; cooler, fair weather is indicated for the Onlo Valley and lake region, and warmer fair weather for the Northwest.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England, warmer in the interior, southersterly

vinds, fair except local rains with thunderstorms.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jer ev. Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia and Virginia, southerly winds, shifting to cooler westerly winds by Satutday night; fair, except local rains with thund retorns.

For North Carolina, South Carolina, Goorgia and Easters Florida, fair, except local rains with thunderstorns For Western Fierida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisians and Eastern Texas, on the coast, occasional local rains; in the interior, cocler northerly winds, local rains, followed by fair.

Arkansus, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Missoul and Kanasa, Warmer, drier and fair.

For Iowa, Nebra-ka, Minnesota, North Dakota, Sould Dakota and Montana, warmer, fair weather.

For West Virginia, Western Jennsylvania and Western New York, local rains with thunder, followed by cooler and drier westerly winds and fair weather.

For Illinois and Wisconsin, warmer and drier; northerly winds and fair weather.

For Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, cooler, drier and westerly winds; fair weather.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-secreting barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Petry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Aug. 12, 1 a. m.-Hot, fair weather prevailed yesterday. The temperature ranged between 70 and 88 degrees, the average (78%) being 1% higher than on Thursday, and 1% lower than on the corresponding day

last year. In and near this city the weather will probably be cooler by to-night; fair, with possib y a shower.

EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR VIA WASHINGTON

AND THE B. AND O. R. R. Special train of vestibule coaches will leave Jersey Contral station, foot of Liberty-street, New York, 8:30 s. m., August 5, 9 and 15, arrive Chicago 4:30 s. p. next day. \$17 00 round trip; good ten days. Ticket offices, 172, 415 and 1,140 Broadway.